

studies and perspectives

5

Observatory of customs controls for United States imports: technical standards

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Abstract

In the light of the increasing trade links between Latin America and the Caribbean and the United States, the potential opportunity that these links offer for the region's economic development and the growing significance of food and cosmetic industries in the basket of goods imported by the United States, the importance of technical standards and regulations for international trade in this type of goods is the subject of mounting concern in the region.

In this context, the region's governments have indicated their need to know the number of annual refusals at ports of entry into the United States, those products most affected and the most common reasons for refusal, with a view to developing the technical and institutional capacities required to streamline the movement of goods and services across the border with the United States.

In order to satisfy this need for technical assistance, the ECLAC Office in Washington has created a database of the number of refusals by country and by product and the reasons for the refusal for the period 2001-2008, to be continuously updated. For the first six years there is information for 18 countries of the region, from 2006 forward, the database has information on all of the countries of the world for which accurate and reliable information exists. The aim of this document is to present the extended database and make it available to all those interested.

I. Introduction

World trade in food has increased dramatically over the last few decades, partly because of growing worldwide food consumption per capita. The United States is no exception. Food consumption per capita in the world's largest economy has grown by around 6% in the past 10 years. At the same time, a rising percentage of the food consumed in the United States is supplied from abroad. In 2005, 13 dollars of every 100 dollars spent on food in the United States went on imported products (of which 3.5 dollars was spent on food from Latin America and the Caribbean).

The production, processing, distribution and sale of food go hand in hand with the inherent risks in terms of safety and hygiene. Growth in world trade in agrifood products has therefore seen a simultaneous increase in the number of standards and regulations, as well as a rise in their levels of stringency and enforcement. The purpose of these standards is to avoid the spread of diseases, pests, toxins and other contaminants contained in the products. Examples include the standards for processing meat and poultry, the reduction in the acceptable quantities of residual pesticides in fruit and vegetables and the fumigation of grain containers to eliminate certain pests. In the case of food products and pharmaceuticals, there are also requirements relating to packaging and labelling standards, the registration of the producers, certification of processes and the certification of the nutritional values stated.

Thus, although the figures point to the huge potential of the agrifood market for the region's exports, both the sheer number and the range of the standards in force represent a major challenge for international trade in these products. This is reflected in the significant and growing number of refusals of these products at borders. The said refusals are the result of random product inspections carried out at the border of the destination markets.

In the light of the increasing trade links between Latin America and the Caribbean and the United States and the potential opportunity that these links offer for the region's economic development, several of the region's governments have indicated their need to know the number of annual refusals in ports of entry into the United States, those products most affected and the most common reasons for refusal, with a view to developing the technical and institutional capacities required to streamline the movement of goods and services across the border with the United States.

In order to satisfy this need for technical assistance, the ECLAC Office in Washington has created a database of the number of refusals by country and by product and the reasons for the refusal for 18 of the region's countries during the period 2001-2005. The database was presented in the following document: "*La exportación de alimentos a Estados Unidos: principales desafíos para América Latina y el Caribe y guía de acceso a la información*" (Artecona & Steneri, 2008).

Since 2006, the database has information on all of the world's countries for which accurate and reliable information exists. The aim of this document is to present the extended database and make it available to all those interested.

A. Countries, years and sources

The Operational and Administrative System for Import Support (OASIS) database of the Office of Regulatory Affairs (ORA) of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) records imports refused in the various ports of entry into the United States. OASIS documents all refusals of foreign products on the United States border and presents the information online on a monthly basis. The information is for the current year. At any one time there is information for exactly 12 months, so that when one month's information is made public, the information for the oldest month is removed.

In the interests of a more complete analysis of the number of and most common reasons for refusal, those products most affected and the trends over time, it was considered important to include a series of historical data in the database. As this information is not public once it has been removed from the website, a special request was submitted to FDA, in application of the 2003 Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). Various agencies, including the Department of Homeland Security, gave their consent.

The information obtained was used to create a database with the following characteristics:

- For 18 of the region's countries there is information for the period 2001-2005. The countries included in the historical database are: Argentina, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Plurinational State of Bolivia and Uruguay.
- For February 2006 to the present, the existing database is expanded to include data for all countries for which accurate and reliable information exists: there are currently 110 countries in the database (see annex 1).

B. Variables

The variables included in the database are:

- Country: country of origin of the product.
- Region: each country is assigned a region, in accordance with the classification of the United Nations Statistics Division <<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/m49/m49regin.htm>>.
- Industry: each product is assigned an industry, in accordance with the FDA classification. Annex 2 includes the two-digit code for each branch of industry. The three-digit disaggregation is available in electronic form for those interested <<http://www.eclac.org/washington/ocai>>.
- Date of refusal: day, month and year.
- Reason: the database shows the codes for the reasons of refusal. The description of the codes can be found in annex 3, which is only available in electronic form <<http://www.eclac.org/washington/ocai>>.
- Port of entry: port where the product was refused. The description of port codes can be found in annex 4.

It should be pointed out that each refusal corresponds to a line, in other words if the same shipment was rejected for more than one reason, it is counted more than once. All of the reasons for the refusal of a single product are therefore identified. The total number of refusals can thus be higher than the number of shipments inspected.

II. Customs refusals

Except for most meats - which are regulated by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) - food, drugs, cosmetics, medical equipment and electronic items that emit radiation can be subject to inspection by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), in order to guarantee their safety and compliance with the standards and regulations in force in the United States. It should be pointed out that only 1% of freight is inspected by United States customs.

A. United States imports of foods, cosmetics and pharmaceuticals

The food imports of the United States represented over US\$ 100 billion in the three-year period 2006-2008. Almost one third of those imports were from Latin America and the Caribbean, which is the main region providing food products to the United States. The region exports mainly sea products and horticultural products.

TABLE II.1
VALUE OF UNITED STATES IMPORTS BY REGION: AVERAGE 2006-2008
(US\$ thousands)

	Latin America & Caribbean	Asia	North America	Oceania	Europe	Africa	World
Traditional tropical products							
Coffee, cocoa and tea	3 157 709	1 277 786	937 182	67 553	955 519	728 752	7 124 501
Natural fibres and cotton	28 331	40 852	11 984	270	36 797	5 597	123 830
Sugar and related products	1 458 658	305 226	799 952	83 633	211 874	37 418	2 896 761
Tree nuts, peanuts and spices	581 381	1 094 847	76 719	21 828	107 793	93 950	1 976 620
Other traditional tropical products	299 024	2 581 069	124 110	9 916	1 097 903	193 315	4 306 335
Subtotal	5 525 102	5 299 781	1 949 947	183 200	2 409 886	1 059 030	16 428 047
Products from temperate zones							
Livestock, meat and poultry products	1 627 832	821 385	4 439 903	2 148 008	880 238	23 010	9 940 379
Dairy products	241 053	131 525	407 899	819 664	1 248 487	4 637	2 853 264
Grains and barley	666 615	1 223 199	3 455 781	78 621	1 058 784	19 750	6 503 640
Vegetable oils	670 506	2 324 275	2 025 862	19 593	1 342 651	174 546	6 557 433
Seeds for planting	265 552	86 470	181 146	23 449	119 570	3 426	679 613
Forest products	2 653 363	4 086 571	9 807 963	247 337	1 705 747	129 343	18 630 329
Subtotal	6 124 920	8 673 426	20 318 554	3 336 672	6 355 477	354 712	45 164 658
Fishing and horticulture							
Fishing products	3 112 059	7 003 239	2 237 716	317 265	879 153	119 683	13 679 604
Horticulture products	12 615 554	3 087 486	3 515 674	199 683	5 882 927	200 674	25 502 059
Subtotal	15 727 612	10 090 726	5 753 390	516 948	6 762 079	320 357	39 181 663
Other products							
Tobacco and products	831 587	309 530	79 683	4	127 162	44 709	1 392 675
Fruit/vegetable juice and wine	1 206 305	663 177	65 192	891 139	3 218 047	58 741	6 102 601
Subtotal	2 037 892	972 707	144 875	891 143	3 345 209	103 450	7 495 276
Total	29 415 526	25 036 640	28 166 766	4 927 962	18 872 652	1 837 549	108 269 644

Source: ECLAC, based on data from the United States Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, FASonline <www.fas.usda.gov/ustrade>, [date: 17 March 2009].

Imports of cosmetic and pharmaceutical products represented US\$ 95 billion in the 2006-2007 biennium, with Europe as the main region of origin (US\$ 69 billion), followed by the rest of North America.

TABLE II.2
IMPORTS OF COSMETICS AND PHARMACEUTICALS
(US\$ millions)

	2006	2007	2006-2007
Africa	16.4	19.0	35.5
North America	3 889.3	5 218.3	9 107.6
Latin America & Caribbean	481.4	335.5	816.9
Asia	7 580.6	9 023.0	16 603.7
Europe	32 262.0	36 446.3	68 708.3
Oceania	290.3	260.6	550.9
World	44 520.8	51 302.7	95 823.6

Source: ECLAC, based on data from the COMTRADE database.

B. Refusals by United States customs: some trends

Every year, tens of thousands of foreign products are refused at ports of entry into the United States (see table II.3).

In terms of regions, the refusals are mainly from Asia and Europe, which together account for 70% of all refusals made between 2006 and 2008. Almost half of all customs refusals involved products from Asia, which shows that Asia is overrepresented in refusals with respect to the proportion of U.S. imports of foods, cosmetics and medications that come from Asia. Asia is followed by Europe, which accounts for 24% of refusals, and then Latin America and the Caribbean, with 18%. The interception of products from lower-income regions such as Africa is minimal.

In terms of specific countries, a handful are responsible for most refusals. Out of developing countries, most refusals are from countries such as China (7,151), India (8,433) and Mexico (6,052). Over 40% of refusals from Latin America and the Caribbean are for products from Mexico, which is natural given that this country is the third main supplier of foreign products to the United States.

Around 20% of all refusals recorded between 2006 and 2008 were concentrated on a few industries: fish and seafood, fruit and vegetables, sweets, non-alcoholic beverages, cosmetics and food supplements such as vitamins and proteins and other dietary products (see annex 5 for a complete list of the most affected industries).

There were significant numbers of refusals of specific medications in the seven regions considered. For products from North America and Asia, vitamins/minerals/proteins were the most affected. Cosmetics from Europe and North America were also refused extremely frequently. In terms of subregions of Latin America and the Caribbean, the most affected industries in Central America (including Mexico) were fruit, vegetables, non-alcoholic beverages and specific medications. As for the Caribbean, the most seriously affected categories were sea products, fruits and vegetables, while most refusals from South America corresponded to fish and seafood, specific medications and cosmetics.

TABLE II.3
SHARE OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CUSTOMS REFUSALS BY REGION (2006-2008)

	Number	Share of world total (Percentages)
North America	6 050	8.2
Latin America & Caribbean	13 379	18.1
Africa	1 717	2.3
Asia	33 968	46.0
Europe	17 845	24.1
Oceania	891	1.2
Total	73 850	100

Source: ECLAC, based on data from OASIS.

TABLE II.4
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN:
SHARE OF SUBREGIONS IN TOTAL REFUSALS (2006-2008)

	Number	Share (Percentages)	Exports to the U.S. (US\$ millions)
South America	2 862	19.3	62 650.5
Caribbean	3 590	24.2	5 335.7
Central America (inc. Mexico)	8 376	56.5	220 180.9
Mexico	6 052	40.8	216 834.1
Total	14 828	100	288 167.1

Source: ECLAC, based on data from OASIS.

An analysis of the ten main reasons for refusal at the world level, which account for over 60% of total refusals in the ports of entry to the United States, shows a clear prevalence (7 out of 10) of refusals related to non-compliance with rules and procedures established by the United States regulatory system. These include deficiencies, inaccuracies and other flaws on the product labelling, as well as failure to request approval and/or registration of a manufacturing process or product. Only three of the 10 main reasons (or 16.5% of all refusals) identify the presence of a substance or condition that may be harmful to health (see table II.5). These are the presence of a color additive considered harmful to health, the presence of salmonella or the presence of filth in the product or packaging.

However, a large percentage of refusals of products from Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean involve deficiencies relating to health and hygiene requirements. In the case of Latin America and the Caribbean, one third of refusals are due to the presence of pesticides in higher quantities than those considered harmless for human health, the presence of salmonella or filth/decomposition of a product. In the case of Asia, 17% of exports are refused at United States ports because of filth/decomposition of a product or the presence of salmonella (see table II.6).

The rest of the regions show a pattern more similar to the overall trend, with a prevalence of products refused because they have not been approved (in the case of a drug), do not list all ingredients or other labelling deficiencies.

TABLE II.5
MOST COMMON REASONS FOR REFUSAL BY UNITED STATES CUSTOMS (2006-2008)

Reason code	Total refusals (Percentages)	Description of reason
UNAPPROVED	9.5	The article appears to be a new drug without an approved new drug application.
NOT LISTED	9.1	It appears the drug or device is not included in a list required by Section 510(j), or a notice or other information respecting it was not provided as required by section 510(j) or 510(k).
FILTHY	7.1	The article appears to consist in whole or in part of a filthy, putrid, or decomposed substance or be otherwise unfit for food.
NUTRIT LBL	6.9	The article appears to be misbranded in that the label or labeling fails to bear the required nutrition information.
NO PROCESS	6.3	It appears that the manufacturer has not filed information on its scheduled process as required by 21 CFR 108.25(c)(2) or 108.35(c)(2).
UNSAFE COL	5.1	The article appears to be a color additive for the purposes of coloring only in or on drugs or devices, and is unsafe within the meaning of Section 721(a).
LACKS N/C	4.8	The food/article is in package form and appears to not have a label containing an accurate statement of the quantity of the contents in terms of weight, measure or numerical count and no variations or exemptions have been prescribed by regulations.
NEEDS FCE	4.6	It appears the manufacturer is not registered as a low acid canned food or acidified food manufacturer pursuant to 21 CFR 108.25(c)(1) or 108.35(c)(1).
SALMONELLA	4.3	The article appears to contain Salmonella, a poisonous and deleterious substance which may render it injurious to health.
LIST INGRE	4.0	It appears the food is fabricated from two or more ingredients and the label does not list the common or usual name of each ingredient.

Source: ECLAC, based on data from OASIS.

TABLE II.6
MAIN REASONS FOR REFUSAL BY REGION,
AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE REGION'S TOTAL REFUSALS (2006-2008)

	North America	Latin America & Caribbean	Africa	Asia	Europe	Oceania
1.	UNAPPROVED	PESTICIDE	UNAPPROVED	FILTHY	NUTRIT LBL	NUTRIT LBL
2.	NOT LISTED	FILTHY	NOT LISTED	NO LISTED	LACKS N/C	UNAPPROVED
3.	NUTRIT LBL	UNAPPROVED	NUTRIT LBL	UNAPPROVED	NO LISTED	NOT LISTED
4.	NO 510(K)	NO ENGLISH	NO PROCESS	NO PROCESS	UNAPPROVED	LIST INGRE
5.	LABELING	SALMONELLA	LACKS N/C	SALMONELLA	NO PROCESS	UNSAFE COL

Source: ECLAC, based on data from OASIS.

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Annexes

Annex 1

List of countries and regions included in the database*

Africa				Europe	
Algeria	DZ	Haiti	HT	Albania	AL
Benin	BJ	Honduras	HN	Germany	DE
Cameroon	CM	Cayman Islands	KY	Austria	AT
Congo	CG	Turks & Caicos Islands	TC	Belgium	BE
Ivory Coast	CI	United States Virgin Islands	VI	Belarus	BY
Egypt	EG	British Virgin Islands	VG	Bosnia & Herzegovina	BA
Eritrea	ER	Jamaica	JM	Bulgaria	BG
Ethiopia	ET	Martinique	MQ	Cyprus	CY
Gabon	GA	Mexico	MX	Croatia	HR
Gambia	GM	Nicaragua	NI	Denmark	DK
Ghana	GH	Panama	PA	Slovakia	SK
Kenya	KE	Paraguay	PY	Slovenia	SI
Liberia	LR	Peru	PE	Spain	ES
Madagascar	MG	Puerto Rico	PR	Estonia	EE
Malawi	MW	Dominican Republic	DO	Russian Federation	RU
Morocco	MA	Saint Kitts & Nevis	KN	Finland	FI
Mauritius	MU	Saint Vincent & the Grenadines	VC	France	FR
Mozambique	MZ	Saint Lucia	LC	United Kingdom	GB
Namibia	NA	Suriname	SR	Greece	GR
Nigeria	NG	Trinidad & Tobago	TT	Netherlands	NL
Democratic Rep. of the Congo	CD	Uruguay	UY	Hungary	HU
Republic of Guinea	GN	Venezuela (Bolivarian Rep. of)	VE	Ireland	IE
Senegal	SN	Asia		Iceland	IS
Seychelles	SC	Afghanistan	AF	Italy	IT
Sierra Leone	SL	Saudi Arabia	SA	Latvia	LV
Somalia	SO	Armenia	AM	Liechtenstein	LI
South Africa	ZA	Azerbaijan	AZ	Lithuania	LT
Sudan	SD	Bangladesh	BD	Luxembourg	LU
Tanzania	TZ	Cambodia	KH	Macedonia	MK
Togo	TG	China	CN	Malta	MT
Tunisia	TN	Republic of Korea	KR	Moldova	MD
Uganda	UG	United Arab Emirates	AE	Monaco	MC
Zambia	ZM	Philippines	PH	Norway	NO
Zimbabwe	ZW	Georgia	GE	Poland	PL
North America		Hong Kong SAR, China	HK	Portugal	PT
Bermuda Islands	BM	India	IN	Czech Republic	CZ
Canada	CA	Indonesia	ID	Romania	RO
United States	US	Iran	IR	Serbia (formerly YU)	RS
Latin America & Caribbean		Israel	IL	Sweden	SE
Antigua & Barbuda	AG	Japan	JP	Switzerland	CH
Netherlands Antilles	AN	Jordan	JO	Ukraine	UA
Argentina	AR	Kuwait	KW	Oceania	
Aruba	AW	Laos	LA	Australia	AU
Bahamas	BS	Lebanon	LB	Fiji	FJ
Barbados	BB	Macao	MO	Cook Islands	CK
Belize	BZ	Malaysia	MY	Micronesia	FM
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	BO	Maldives	MV	New Caledonia	NC
Brazil	BR	Mongolia	MN	New Zealand	NZ
Chile	CL	Nepal	NP	Palau	PW
Colombia	CO	Oman	OM	Papua New Guinea	PG
Costa Rica	CR	Pakistan	PK	French Polynesia	PF
Dominica	DM	Palestine	PS	Samoa	WS
Ecuador	EC	Singapore	SG	American Samoa	AS
El Salvador	SV	Syria	SY	Tonga	TO
Grenada	GD	Sri Lanka	LK	Vanuatu	VU
Guadeloupe	GP	Thailand	TH		
Guatemala	GT	Taiwan Province, China	TW		
Guyana	GY	Turkey	TR		
French Guyana	GF	Uzbekistan	UZ		
		Viet Nam	VN		
		Yemen	YE		

* as of July 2009.

Annex 2

Two-digit industrial codes*

02-Whole Grain/Milled Grain Prod/Starch	49-N/A
03-Bakery Prod/Dough/Mix/Icing	50-Color Additive Food/Drug/Cosmetic
04-Macaroni/Noodle Prod	51 Food Service/Conveyance
05-Cereal Prep/Breakfast Food	52-Miscellaneous Food Related Items
06-N/A	53-Cosmetics
07-Snack Food Item	54-Vit/Min/Prot/Unconv Diet (Human/Animal)
08-N/A	55-Pharm Necess & Ctnr for Drug/Bio
09-Milk/Butter/Dried Milk Prod	56-Antibiotics (Human/Animal)
10-N/A	57-Bio & Licensed In-Vivo & In-Vitro Diag
11-N/A	60-Human and Animal Drugs
12-Cheese/Cheese Prod	61-Human and Animal Drugs
13-Ice Cream Prod	62-Human and Animal Drugs
14-Filled Milk/Imit Milk Prod	63-Human and Animal Drugs
15-Egg/Egg Prod	64-Human and Animal Drugs
16-Fishery/Seafood Prod	65-Human and Animal Drugs
17-Meat, Meat Products and Poultry	66-Human and Animal Drugs
18-Vegetable Protein Prod	68-Animal Devices and Diagnostic Products
19-N/A	70-Animal Feed (Non-Medicated)
20-Fruit/Fruit Prod	71-Byproducts for Animal Foods
21-Fruit/Fruit Prod	73-Anesthesiology
22-Fruit/Fruit Prod	74-Cardiovascular
23-Nuts/Edible Seed	76-Dental
24-Vegetables/Vegetable Products	77-Ear, Nose and Throat
25-Vegetables/Vegetable Products	78-Gastroenterological & Urological
26-Vegetable Oils	79-General & Plastic Surgery
27-Dressing/Condiment	80-General Hospital/Personal Use
28-Spices, Flavors and Salts	85-Obstetrical & Gynecological
29-Soft Drink/Water	86-Ophthalmic
30-Beverage Bases/Conc/Nectar	87-Orthopedic
31-Coffee/Tea	88-Pathology
32-Alcoholic Beverage	89-Physical Medicine
33-Candy W/O Choc/Special/Chew Gum	90-Radiological
34-Choc/Cocoa Prod	91-Toxicology
35-Gelatin/Rennet/Pudding Mix/Pie Filling	94-Ionizing Non-Medical Devices and Components
36-Food Sweeteners (Nutritive)	95-Light Emitting Non-Device Products
37-Mult Food Dinner/Grav/Sauce/Special	96-Radio Frequency Emitting Products
38-Soup	97-Sound Emitting Products
39-Prep Salad Prod	98-N/A
40-Baby Food Prod	99-Biologies/Animal Drug/Feed&Food/Medical Device/Rad. Health Warehouse
41-Dietary Conv Food/Meal Replacements	
42-N/A	
43-N/A	
44-N/A	
45-Food Additives (Human Use)	
46-Food Additives (Human Use)	
47-N/A	
48-N/A	

* The three-digit industrial codes can be found at <<http://www.eclac.org/washington/ocai>>

N/A means codes not yet allocated.

Annex 3

Codes for reasons for refusal

For the list of reasons for refusal, see the following website: <<http://www.eclac.org/washington/ocai>>

Annex 4

Port of entry district codes

Code	Name	City	State
ATL-DO	Atlanta District Office	Atlanta	Georgia
BLT-DO	Baltimore District Office	Baltimore	Maryland
CHI-DO	Chicago District Office	Chicago	Illinois
CIN-DO	Cincinnati District Office	Cincinnati	Ohio
DET-DO	Detroit District Office	Detroit	Michigan
FLA-DO	Florida District Office	Maitland	Florida
LOS-DO	Los Angeles District Office	Irvine	California
MIN-DO	Minneapolis District Office	Minneapolis	Minnesota
NOL-DO	New Orleans District Office	New Orleans	Louisiana
NWE-DO	New England District Office	Stoneham	Massachusetts
NYK-DO	New York District Office	Jamaica	New York
PHI-DO	Philadelphia District Office	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania
SAN-DO	San Francisco District Office	Alameda	California
SEA-DO	Seattle District Office	Bothell	Washington
SJN-DO	San Juan District Office	San Juan	Puerto Rico
SWI-DO	Southwest Import District	Dallas	Texas

Source: FDA, Food and Drug Administration.

Annex 5

Most affected industries (2006-2008)

	Name of industry	Industry code	Number of refusals
1.	Drugs for people and animals, specific	66 V	3 849
2.	Fish	16 A	3 219
3.	Fruit (veg)	24 F	1 845
4.	Chocolate sweets with no nuts or fruit	34 F	1 677
5.	Hard sweets with no nuts or fruit	33 E	1 551
6.	Sauces (not seafood)	37 J	1 458
7.	Cosmetics, skincare preparations	53 L	1 379
8.	Plant and botanical products (except teas)	54 F	1 376
9.	Carbonated beverage	29 B	1 177
10.	Shellfish	16 J	982
11.	Vitamins/minerals/proteins and other diet products not classified elsewhere	54 Y	979
12.	Other condiments not classified elsewhere	27 Y	941
13.	Whole spices	28 A	912
14.	Uncarbonated beverage	29 A	873
15.	Simple biscuits, cakes and wafers	03 H	871
16.	Ground or powdered spices	28 B	867
17.	Stoned fruits	21 G	786
18.	Dental	76 E	777
19.	Beans/peas/maize	24 A	769
20.	Marine-farmed fish/seafood products	16 X	761

Source: ECLAC, based on data from OASIS.



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